

Bangor Daily Whig & Courier.

PUBLISHED BY JOHN EDWARDS & JACOB A. SMITH, AT NO. 13, WEST MARKET PLACE, BANGOR, ME.

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1839

NO. 926.

THE DAILY WHIG AND COURIER is published at Five Dollars a year, payable half yearly in advance. All subscriptions for less than a year, go back up to a year, and all orders for discount, must be accompanied by the amount due.

THE BANGOR COURIER is published at the office of the Daily Whig and Courier every Tuesday morning, at Two Dollars a year, in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

ADVERTISERS will be registered in the Whig & Courier, on following conditions only, and the prices will be strictly adhered to.

For a square three sections in daily or weekly \$1.50, and for each for each week it may be continued.

For a square and less than a square, \$1.00 for three sections, and 75 cents for each week it may be continued.

Less than half a square 75 cents for three sections, and 50 cents for each week it may be continued.

Advertisements marked daily and weekly, will be charged 25 cents for each insertion in the latter, in addition to the regular rate, in daily.

The Publishers will not hold themselves responsible for any error that may occur beyond the amount charged for the advertisement.

PERIODICAL AGENCY.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY —

E. F. DUREN,

Bookseller, (near the Post Office,) NOR the following PERIODICALS, which begin a new volume January 1839:

Blackwood's Magazine, Mother's Monthly Journal, Kidderminster Penny Magazine, Parley's Magazine, Missionary Herald, American Medical Library and Intelligence, Baptist Monthly Magazine, Democratic Review, North American Magazine, Sabbath School Visiter, National Preacher, Sailor's Magazine, Waldie's Circular, Library of Health, Biblical Repository and Quarterly Review, Sabbath School Treasury, Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, Hawaiian Spectator, Litchfield's Museum.

Agent also, for the New York Mirror, Boston Weekly Magazine, a new literary paper, Boston Courier, Christian Mirror, New York Observer, N. Y. Evangelist, Saturday Courier, Portland Advertiser, &c.

Specimens of each may be seen as above.

DUE.

NEW CASH STORE.

C. G. DENNIS, No. 40, Main Street, Ban-

go, has this morning received from New

York, a great variety of WINNER GOODS,

consisting in part of Alpine Bonnets,

Edenboro Highland and Marine Shawls,

Flannels, Ticking, Batting and Wadding,

Broadcloths and Cambrics;

A large assortment of HOME STIC-

G O O D S ! ! ! Also a handsome lot of EN-

GLISH and AMERICAN PRINTS!

All of which will be sold cheap for cash at

40 Main St.

YET MORE SPLENDID.

THE DIADEM a Book for the Boudoir, edited by Miss Sheridan; 13 embellishments, folio size,

Gems of Poetry, displayed in a series of 12 highly finished engravings of Spanish subjects, from designs by the first artists, with fanciful illustrations in verse, by the Countess of Blessington (Iolan).

Book of Beauty, (1839) with twelve beautifully finished engravings, from drawings by the first artists. Edited by the Countess of Blessington (Iolan) Oct 26

Just received and for sale by

E. F. DUREN.

RECEIVED direct from New York,

200 pa French, English & American Prints

— 20 pa Canvass and Padding.

— 10 pa Irish Linen.

For sale by

W. A. BLAKE.

HERE BARRELS.

WANTED 500 best Barrels in pairs, by

JOSEPH BRYAN,

BLACK THISTLE MERINO—recently

reduced by

J. BARTLETT & CO.

AD. RAY & COMPANY LAMPS.

C. E. GODFREY, 60, Main street, have

received a fine assortment of Astral and

Enty Lamps and Shades, all of new patterns,

which will be sold cheap.

Oct 31

LETTER OF THE DAY.

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BANGOR WHIG.

SAU 1821, NO. 12, 1832.

The following are the Resolutions which were adopted by the House, on Wednesday, by a vote of 165 to 1. (Mr. Widden of Calais)

The right of this State to exclusive jurisdiction over all that territory claimed by Great Britain which lies west of a due north line from the Monument to the northwest angle of Nova Scotia, (usually denominated the disputed territory) has been constant and indisputable since her existence as an independent State; and no agreement which has been or may be entered into by the government of the Union can impair her prerogative to be the sole judge of the time when, and the manner in which, that right shall be enforced.

Resolved, That this State in view of the measures recently adopted by the Government of the Union in relation to this question, and particularly the provision for a Special Minister to the Court of St. James; and actuated by an earnest desire to come to an amicable adjustment of the whole controversy, will, forsooth, enforce her jurisdiction in that part of her territory, the possession of which is now usurped by the Province of New Brunswick so far as she can do consistently with the maintenance of the Resolves of the twenty fourth of January last; but she has seen nothing in recent events to cause her to doubt that it is her imperative duty, as well as her unshakable right to protect her public domain from despoliation and plunder up to the extreme limits of her territory, and that no power on earth shall drive her from an act of jurisdiction so proper in itself and to which her honor is so irreversibly committed.

Resolved, That the public measures of the Governor of this State in relation to the disputed territory, meet the cordial approbation of this Legislature, that they concur in the declarations and sentiments contained in his recent message; that they will sustain him in carrying out to effect the Resolve of the 24th of January aforesaid, and that whenever he shall be fully satisfied either by the declaration of the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick or otherwise, that the latter has abandoned all intention of occupying the disputed territory with a military force, and attempting the expulsion of our party, that then the exigency which called for the military having ceased, the Governor be, and he hereby is, authorized to withdraw the same, leaving the Land-Agent with a sufficient posse armed or unarmed, as the case may require, to carry the Resolve into effect.

Resolved, That as the practicability of running and marking the North Eastern Boundary Line in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty of 1783 is indubitable, in consent to another arbitration, in pursuance of the recommendation of the President of the United States, would be a virtual abandonment of the rights and interests of Maine.

Resolved, That a crisis has arrived when it becomes the duty of the General Government faithfully to propose to the Government of Great Britain a joint commission for the purpose of running the line in accordance with the Treaty of 1783, and in case of a refusal on the part of Great Britain, it is the duty of the United States to run the line upon her own authority, and to take possession of the disputed territory, without necessary delay.

In the Senate on Wednesday afternoon, the above resolutions came from the House, and that body refused to strike out the original Resolu-

tion by a party vote. (The Whigs voting in favor of the motion.) Mr. Shaw then moved, to non-

concur with the House in adopting the amendment. Mr. Dumont addressed the Senate in opposition to this motion and in favor of the Resolves adopted by the House, when he concluded his remarks the Senate adjourned.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND

The Packet Ship North America, arrived at New York on Friday, bringing London papers to the 6th of February, and Liverpool of the 7th.

The affairs of Canada occupied the attention of Parliament, and the papers are filled with the speeches of the Ministers relating to the sub-

jects of the day.

The Duke of Wellington said,

My Lords, I now come to the last part of the speech to which I have listened with the utmost anxiety; and I am happy to find in this speech what was thought necessary on a former occasion, namely, a declaration on the part of her Majesty of her determination to main-

tain her sovereignty over her provinces in North America. My Lords, I could wish that this declaration of her Majesty had been accompa-

nied by corresponding efforts to enable her Majesty to carry those intentions into effect.

I have no doubt as to the intentions of the President of the United States in the matter, but at the same time, I cannot but feel regret when I see American subjects coming armed into our territories, armed and provided too, with cannon taken from the United States, and belong- ing to the United States (hear, hear!) I can not say, but feel deep regret and much sur- prise, when I see these American subjects pub- licly invading our territories, and am told that it cannot be prevented by the government of the United States (hear, hear!).

The Duke of Wellington was followed some- what to the same effect by Lord Brougham.

He then said, and his Lordship, which bounded the American States towards Canada was a small, but in many places unfortified, for a considerable distance; the frontier could be easily passed over, and there was little or no impediment to going from the territory of one State to the frontier of the other. The noble

duke said that the feeling which induced the parties to engage in the attempt in Canada, did not arise from any wish to aid in the rebellion, but that they were influenced by a worse feel-

ing. The noble duke said that if this predatory asy, he continued, if it was perpetrated, in- the power of the English Government in Canada would not be able to prevent retaliation by the people of Canada on the United States.

Admitting, however, that the interest of the feeling as great as was represented, it will be the fact that there was little doubt as to the no- tice of the American President, as regarded the English Government. He said, for his part, that it was a fact, but in any event on the American side, that, at which

the parties to the war, that largely ex- isted between the English and the United States, was a fact, that the English as well as the Americans, and any of the provinces and civilities of the United States,

had a large number of their subjects rela-

tive to the American Right.

the Canadian possessions of the crown, the latter would most certainly, in his opinion, kick the brain.

Lord John Russell desired that the pleasure of England must be maintained in North America at all hazards, and that whether the expense was great or small, ministers were ready to encounter it. He said however, that no suspicion of bad faith could attack the government of the United States which had done everything that could be expected of it. Sir R. Peal was quite belligerent.

Later Haver dated to the 12th are received. The most important news, is the resignation of Lord Glengall, the British Colonel Secretary. It may be the beginning of the end of the Whig Ministry.

FLORIDA WAR. This has been a frightful war, both as regards the sacrifice of the lives of many gallant officers and soldiers, and the enormous waste of public money, and the Indians are about as near being exterminated as they were when the government first set out in their impolite undertaking. Would it not be better to settle the conflict by negotiation, than to sacrifice more lives, and waste more public treasure, in such an inhuman warfare, without any reasonable hope of accomplishing good, and the certainty of producing a vast amount of evil?

A new argument has been produced in favor of Internal Improvements, and it is one which we never thought of before. A Southern Editor argues that "internal improvements" are the means of lengthening life, and he proves it in this way. Inasmuch as it takes time to travel from place to place, and as our improvements in locomotion are the means of saving a great amount of time, he considers that every hour thus saved is so much added to the length of our lives.

Gov. Finley, of the Mississippi Colony in Florida, is dead. About the 10th of September, he left Greenville for Monroe on business, and on his way he attempted to visit Bassa Cove, when on landing about two miles below the settlement, he was robbed and murdered by the natives. The death of the Governor has led to a war between the natives and the settlers of Bassa Cove.

Dates from Rio Janeiro to Feb 1, have been received. It was reported there, and the report was generally credited, that the French squadron had commenced the bombardment of Buenos Ayres.

It is stated that Mr. Van Buren has ordered all sub treasurers to submit their heads to the examination of Dr. Coggs, the phenologist, in order to prevent the Government from being Priced on Specie again. But we don't believe it.

It is stated that under the next census, the next Georgia Legislature will contain 300 members, whose daily compensation, allowing \$5, for 55 days, (the duration of last session) will require \$82,500, from the State treasury, besides the contingent expenses.

There is now being constructed in the States of Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois, 1250 miles of canal, 750 miles of slack water navigation, 1540 miles of rail road and 1400 miles of McAdamized road. Total 4940 miles.

We learn from the annual report of the Adjutant General, that the whole number of the militia of New York, is 182,431, being 2,461 less than the number reported last year. Of these 1452 are horse artillery, 6250 cavalry, 12,232 artil- lery, and 102,457 infantry, light infantry and riflemen.

The following letter from Sir John Harvey to the British Minister, will show what course he intends to pursue until the declaration of her Majesty's Government is received.

Government House, Fredericton, N.B. - March 6, 1839.

Sir. Your Excellency's letter of the 27th ult, two, with its enclosures, was this day delivered to me by Mr. Scott, a Special Messenger.

Yielding to circumstances which I admit, with your Excellency, to constitute a sufficient justification, for a departure from the strict letter of the instructions from her Majesty's government under which it is made my duty to act in reference to the territory in dispute between Great Britain and the United States, on the southwest frontier of this province, and I will add to the anxious desire which I have always felt, that matters of obviously secondary and minor importance connected with that great question, should not be allowed to involve this province in a border collision with the State of Maine, which might lead to a national war, I do not shrink from the responsibility imposed upon me by those instructions, of deferring all offensive measures, as relate to the occupation by militia of the State of Maine of a certain portion of the disputed territory, for a period which may be sufficient to enable me or your Excellency to receive the decision of her Majesty's government upon the subject. My measures shall accordingly be confined to the protection of the communication between this province and Lower Canada, through the valley of the St. John, and of her Majesty's subjects of the Madawaska settlement.

I cannot conclude this despatch without tendering to your Excellency my best thanks, for the frank and manly utterance which you have made, of sharing with me the responsibility of a deviation on my part, from the strict accordance with the high sense of the correspondence, which I have had the honor and the pleasure of holding with your Excellency upon this subject, during the short period of my administration of the government of this province; and I beg you to believe, and I know your Excellency will not doubt, that I greatly regret that in the situation in which I am placed, I am compelled to do this.

Ch. Gold (Rev. H. Isley) has been called a very fit man for the office of a Commissioner, it is now. But as we are bound by an inter-colonial regulation, I have to be in the village of St. John, above where the river is, with the New Brunswick, and the Bay of Fundy.

W. J. HARVEY, Esq. & Co. Right Hon. H. B. JOHN, Esq. & Co.

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The season of farming is approaching, the time to begin to attend to this useful, productive and honorable calling, is at hand, and amidst the multiplicity of other subjects, we must not forget the wants and the interests of the Farmer. We propose to devote a portion of our paper to their especial benefit, and from time to time, we shall give such articles as may tend to promote the interest and increase the knowledge of the industrious tillers of the soil. To the following article "On Ploughing", from the Boston Cultivator, we would call the attention of our agricultural readers.

ON PLOUGHING.

The season now approaches when we must begin to think of ploughing. We hope our brother farmers have not all been so much troubled as we have been to find a cast iron plough that would do the whole work of cutting and turning the sod without the aid of the foot of a wrestler. This amusement of wrestling is now out of date, and the young way not take our meaning, but in ancient times the best wrestler was selected to hold the plough because he could actively wield his feet to aid the imperfect machinery bearing that appellation.

Now we have ground-irons, and are

desirous of throwing all the hard work to 12,

our hired men or our machines, that we may

not become too tired at noon or at night to read

our long expected Cultivator.

Ploughs for our plain lands require more

length of tyd than most of our cast iron ploughs

possess, and we believe one reason for making

them so short was, a fear that long cast-iron

ould boards, or rather moulder, would be too

likely to be broken; but since they are made of

better metal, formerly, there is little risk of

breaking a long moulder with carefull us-

age.

Our lands that were in corn or potatoes last

year will this spring be laid to grass for we

do not in tolerably plain land, plant more than

one year before seedling down with broad-cast

grain, not choosing to disturb the buried sod

that is wanted at bottom to keep the land

light.

Now how many times must we plough to pre-

pare our lands for spring grain and grass seed?

Still we turn under all the cornstems, the cor-

the grass, and the weeds that lie on the sur-

face, then by a second, or cross, ploughing, turn

all this matter up again for fear it might rot and

turn to manure. This is what we all formerly

practiced, but can any one justly the practice?

We must not take the plough to the field in

spring till the ground is so dry as not to be made

into bricks, yet we wish to begin as soon as it

is fit, for the sooner we harrow in our spring

grain on suitable land the better. Now we may

begin to harrow our ground a day or two sooner

than we can begin to plough it. The harrow

opens the ground, lets in the air and the soil for

the plough.

Take the harrow then, if you are impatient to

begin spring work, let's down hills if you made

any last year, with this or with your cultivator,

and then plough but once though you may take

as fine a furrow as you please. Bury the stalks,

the weeds and all the rubbish underneath, and

then let it till it becomes manure. It is all

wanted below, but none of it above. As a gen-

eral rule no land should be ploughed twice in

the same month. Very rough land must be

treated differently. It must be cross ploughed

to take advantage of the stones and the fixed

stumps. But it is very absurd, in plain fields

after we have laid the soil right side up, to dis-

turb it again before we take a crop.

No unruled manures should be used for spring

grain. Old and rotten manure, in proper quan-

tity, will do. Turn it for it works immediately,

brings your grain forward early, and it often

ripens before the sultry weather comes on, or

it is so far spent before that time it does no inju-

ry. Where green manure begins to operate

at the very time when there is most danger from

the rapid growth of the grain, it is in July

and it is very hot and sultry such weather

as Indian corn delights in the grain grows so

rapidly as to burst the stalk open and let out its

juices. They flow down the outside of the stalk

and form what we call rust upon it.

In

2000 BUSES. Yellow flat Cans, of the
kind you like, for cash
by wholesale or retail. Inquiry of
ISAAC DENNISON,
No. 18 Main Street

FOXAOF ACADMY.
The Spring term of this Institution will commence on Wednesday the 6th of March next, under the charge of Mr. ROBERT WYMAN, a graduate of Bowdoin College, who is well recommended as a teacher and for superior literary acquirements.

Board may be obtained in the vicinity on reasonable terms.

CALEB PRENTISS, Secy of the Trustees

Foxcroft, Feb. 26, 1839.

CORN AND FLOUR.

COOPER & JEWELL, East and Kenduskeag
Bridge, have just received

600 bushels yellow flat corn.

75 bushels superior Baltimore & Georgetown flour,

and 50 bushels country do.

ALSO

40 bushels Russet Apples,

3000 lbs Butter,

2000 lbs Country Hams,

125 quintals Cod Fish.

They will keep constantly on hand, a good as-

sortment Family Groceries, Provisions, &c. which

will be sold at reasonable prices.

Malvina, Feb. 26, 1839.

ON PAPER THAN ANY AT 11,
BROAD STREET.

A. BLAKE, desirous of reducing his

W. Goods before taking account of stock, will

sell for three weeks at prime cost.

3000 LBS Sugar.

2000 lbs Tobacco,

500 Chests Tea,

For sale at 11 Broad Street, by

W. A. BLAKE.

BROADCLOTHS & CASSIMMERS.

THOS. A. WHITE & CO. are closing of their

valuable stock of Extra-fine, medium priced

Cloths and Cassimmers, at great bargains for Cash,

at their Cloth Store, No. 16 Main Street.

N. B. They have also on hand, a few pieces hea-

vy, light and dark, mixed and drab, Sebec Cassi-

mers, for sale cheap.

Purchasers will find it very much to their interest

to call before purchasing.

is 2w

NEW WORKS.

THE LIFE OF WM. COOPER, by Robert

Souther, 2 vols., 12 mo.

The HUGUENOT, a tale of the French Pro-

testants, by the author of Richelieu (James) 2 vols.

POEMS, by George Lunt.

LETTERS to my School Children. Received

and for sale, by E. F. DUREN.

MARCH 1.

TO LET.

A TENEMENT on Main Street, Possession

given immediately. Inquire of

J. LOW, at the city Market house

m15

TEA.

Chests and Boxes of Souchong Tea, for sale

wholesale and retail.

FREDERICK LAMBERT,

No 3 Smith's block.

NORTHERN EASTERN BOUNDARY.

A DOCUMENT containing the communication of

of Hon. Edward Kent to the Legislature of

Maine, Jan. 2, 1839, with the accompanying docu-

ments, including the Report of the Commissioners

appointed to run the line, for sale by

E. F. DUREN.

DRY DOCK AT BUCKSPORT.

THE Public are hereby informed that the Dry

Dock on the eastern side of Folsom & Spar-

ford's wharf, at Buckport village, is in good order

for the reception of vessels needing repairs.

Owners and Masters of vessels wishing to make repairs

on the hull of their vessels, or only to paint, will find

at or their interest, to put them into the dock, as

the fees are moderate, and there is no danger of the

vessels receiving any injury, as is the case on Ma-

ine Rail-ways.

For further particulars apply to

FREDERICK SPOFFORD.

Bucksport, March 13, 1839. near the premises.

m14

BUCKSPORT HIGH SCHOOL.

THE Spring term in this School will commence

on Monday, March 25th. Instruction may be

given in all the branches usually taught in our Aca-

demies. It is desired that all who wish to attend

should be there when the term begins.

ENOCH POND, Jr., Preceptor.

Bucksport, March 16th, 1839.

m15

WALES WAR!!

THE SEAT OF WAR!!

Wales, the boundary lines between

by Maine and Great Britain, and that proposed by

the King of the Netherlands, price 12 cents, for

sale by SMITH & FENNO.

m12

THE DISPUTED TERRITORY.

A MAP showing the several "boundary lines,"

and the "Wales" set out by

E. F. DUREN.

WILTING CARDS.

MANN'S No. 1, 2, 3, and 4. Enamelled Cards

for sale by DAVID BUGBEE.

m9

GRANARY MILLING & MAN-

UFACTORY COMPANY.

THE Stockholders of the Gr. Works & M.

Company, are hereby notified that the Annual

Meeting of the Corporation, will be held on

TUESDAY, the second day of April next; at the

office of JOSIAH S. LITTLE, Esq., in Portland,

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the choice of offi-

cers, for the ensuing year, and for the transaction

of any other business that may come before them

Per order.

GILBERT BADFORD,

Secretary.

DRAWING SOAP.

ORIGINAL Windsor SOAP may be found at

10 Smith's Block.

At one door north of Messrs. Moulton.

Feb. 16

WALLET & CO.

ARGE sized Cell Skin Wallets, with tucks &c.

Also, Pocket Books, Bill Books, &c. at 10

Smith's block, Central Street.

m9

BLANKETS & BLANKETS!!

THOMAS A. WHITE & CO. have just received

per Schooner Trenton, 1600 yards Drab and

Brown Flannel, Pelerhams, and Lion Skins,

which they offer for sale by the piece, at Boston

wholesale prices. Purchasers of Blankets for the

Armstrong's will find the above articles to be

a stouter, cheaper and warmer article for the

soldiers than the blankets. Persons purchasing to

make into jackets and pantaloons, and Slateman

of lower fowling their troops will find it very

much to their interest to call before purchasing.

m14

WALNUT LAIN IN HOUSE.

THIS pleasantly and centrally sit-

uated HOUSE will be leased for

one or two years. Terms liberal.

£1000 per year, & £1000 per year.

Feb. 16

ATLANTIC GARDENS.

ATLANTIC G

